

SEPTEMBER

1963 — THIRD YEAR — No. 30

# International Review of the Red Cross



CENTENARY YEAR  
OF THE RED CROSS 1963

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GENEVA

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

THIRD YEAR — No. 30

SEPTEMBER 1963

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de la Costa del Marfil (447<sup>a</sup> Circular).— Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja Senegalesa (448<sup>a</sup> Circular).— Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Trinidad-y-Tobago (449<sup>a</sup> Circular).—Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Tanganyika (450<sup>a</sup> Circular).—Reconocimiento de la Media Luna Roja de Arabia Saudita (451<sup>a</sup> Circular).—Una misión del CICR en América Latina.

### GERMAN

Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes der Elfenbeinküste (447. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Senegalesischen Roten Kreuzes (448. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Trinidad und Tobago (449. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Tanganjika (450. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Saudiarabischen Roten Halbmondes (451. Rundschreiben). — Eine IKRK-Mission in sechs Ländern Lateinamerikas. — Ein Werk der Geduld und der Genauigkeit.

### THE

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Editor: JEAN-G. LOSSIER

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## Recognition of the Ivory Coast Red Cross Society

GENEVA, August 8, 1963

*Circular No. 447*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition on August 8, 1963, of the Ivory Coast Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated April 18, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree of the Republic of the Ivory Coast of April 18, 1963, recognizing the Society, the Decree having been commented upon and defined in a letter from the Minister of the Interior on July 16, 1963, together with the text of the Society's Statutes and a report of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety-five. The Ivory Coast Red Cross thus becomes the seventeenth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Red Cross in the Ivory Coast was carried out with devotion and competence by the French Red Cross until the country achieved independence, when the powers and the property of the Ivory Coast branch of that Society were transferred to the new National Society. The latter is recognized as an auxiliary to the army medical services. It consists of local committees and gives training to relief workers and instructors and in emergency aid. The Society directs children's nurseries, assists the sick, lepers in particular, needy persons and orphans. A Junior Red Cross is in the process of formation.

The Government of the Ivory Coast confirmed on December 29, 1961, that the Republic was party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by virtue of their ratification by France in 1951.

The President of the Society is Dr. Vilasco and its Secretary-General is Mrs. Basque. Its headquarters are at Abidjan.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold Boissier, *President***

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## **Recognition of the Senegalese Red Cross Society**

GENEVA, August 8, 1963

*Circular No. 448*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition on August 8, 1963, of the Senegalese Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition by letter dated May 9, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree of January 29, 1963, of the Government of the Republic of Senegal, recognizing the Society, the Decree having been commented upon and defined in a letter of July 18, 1963, from the President of the Republic, together with the text of the Society's Statutes and a report of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. The documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety-six. The Senegalese Red Cross thus becomes the eighteenth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Red Cross in Senegal was carried out with devotion and competence by the French Red Cross until the country achieved independence, when the powers and the property of the Senegalese Branch of that Society were transferred to the new National Society. It is recognized as an auxiliary to the army medical services and extends its action throughout the country. It directs ten relief teams as well as an air-borne mobile emergency team and gives training to instructors. It has established aid stations for children and the sick. A Junior Red Cross is in the process of formation.

The Government of Senegal confirmed on May 31, 1963, that the Republic was party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by virtue of their ratification by France in 1951.

The President of the Society is Dr. Coulbary, the Secretary-General is Mr. Abdoulaye Diop and its headquarters are at Dakar.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold Boissier, *President***

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## **Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Trinidad and Tobago**

GENEVA, August 8, 1963

*Circular No 449*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 8, 1963, of the Red Cross Society of Trinidad and Tobago by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Society applied for recognition in a letter dated July 2, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree of May 31, 1963, of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago recognizing the Society, together with the text of the Society's Statutes, and a report of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety-seven.

The work of the Red Cross in Trinidad and Tobago was carried out with devotion and competence by the British Red Cross from 1939 until the country achieved independence, when the powers and the property of the branch of that Society were transferred to the new National Society. The latter is recognized as an auxiliary

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

to the army medical services. It directs 50 first aid detachments and gives numerous courses in home care and first aid. It undertakes blood transfusion and possesses a mobile dental clinic. The Society contributes towards assisting the wounded and sick in the hospitals and the victims of natural disasters. The Junior Red Cross comprises 13,000 members.

The State of Trinidad and Tobago is bound by the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by virtue of their ratification by Great Britain in 1957.

The President of the Society is Sir Henry Pierre, the Secretary-General is Dr. Moosai-Maharaj and its headquarters are at Port of Spain.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold Boissier, *President***

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## **Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Tanganyika**

GENEVA, August 8, 1963

*Circular No. 450*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 8, 1963, of the Red Cross Society of Tanganyika by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated July 9, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Government of Tanganyika's Decree of December 7, 1962, recognizing the Society, together with the text of the Society's Statutes and a report of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety-eight. The Red Cross of Tanganyika thus becomes the nineteenth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

The work of the Red Cross in Tanganyika was carried out with devotion and competence by the British Red Cross until December 1962, when the powers and the property of the branch of that

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Society were transferred to the new National Society. The latter is recognized as an auxiliary to the army medical services. It consists of several divisions throughout the territory which direct numerous first aid detachments. It gives instruction in hygiene and relief. It assists the sick, refugees and the victims of natural disasters. Its Junior Red Cross already comprises more than 1,000 members.

The Government of Tanganyika confirmed on December 17, 1962, that the State was party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by virtue of their ratification by Great Britain in 1957.

The President of the Society is Chief A. S. Fundikira, M.P., and its Director is Mr. L. V. Thompson. The headquarters of the Society are at Dar es Salaam.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold Boissier, *President***

## **Recognition of the Red Crescent Society of Saudi Arabia**

GENEVA, August 8, 1963

*Circular No. 451*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 8, 1963, of the Red Crescent Society of Saudi Arabia by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated August 1, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree of June 8, 1963, of the Government of Saudi Arabia, recognizing the Society as an auxiliary to the army medical services, together with the text of the Society's Statutes and a report on its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety-nine.

The new National Society succeeded the Relief Society of Saudi Arabia, created in 1935 to bring aid and assistance to the pilgrims of Mecca. It took over its personnel, property and tasks at the beginning of 1963. In addition to giving assistance to pilgrims, whose numbers each year exceed one million, the Society

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

undertakes other tasks, such as training nursing personnel and voluntary first aid teams, instruction in relief, especially amongst the young, the creation of blood banks, etc.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on May 18, 1963.

The President of the Society is Mr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Mudarres. Its headquarters are at Riyadh.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold Boissier, *President***

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

**News Items**

**Angola**

The General Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Sub-Equatorial Africa, Mr. Georges Hoffmann, went to Luanda, the capital of Angola, where he was given a cordial welcome. He was accompanied by Colonel J. V. M. Cabral, Secretary-General of the Portuguese Red Cross, which greatly facilitated both his journey and his contacts. The ICRC delegate discussed various humanitarian problems of common interest with Colonel Cabral and with the authorities. He went to five delegations of the Portuguese Red Cross in Angola, where he visited hospitals, crèches and homes.

Thus, Mr. Hoffmann was able himself to judge the activity carried out by the Portuguese Red Cross in Angola. After visiting Luanda, he left for Lobito and Benguela.

**Yemen**

The International Committee is again represented in both of the camps which are carrying on the struggle in the Yemen. The ICRC's humanitarian action will henceforth benefit on the spot from the support of the United Nations Organization, which has confirmed its intention of facilitating the task of the Geneva delegates.

Mr. Joseph Gasser, delegate, arrived at Sanaa, the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, where in continuation of the work begun by his predecessor, Dr. Jürg Baer, he sees to the distribution of medical supplies sent by various National Societies of the Red Cross and of the Red Crescent. Moreover, he is endeavouring to extend the ICRC's assistance to prisoners captured by the Republican forces and in general to act in close co-operation with the Yemeni Red Crescent, which has recently been established.

On the Royalist side, the new ICRC delegate, Dr. Candido Marcoli, arrived in Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia, where he contacted the representatives of the Imam El Badr. The latter, at the head of his forces, is continuing the struggle in the mountains of the Yemen. Working along the lines laid down by his predecessor, Dr. Bruno Beretta, he is endeavouring to organize effective medical

assistance to civilian and military victims of the operations. He is also intervening on behalf of prisoners taken in battle by the Royalist forces.

On the other hand, at the beginning of July, two representatives of the International Red Cross, on their way to Jedda, stopped at Cairo, to discuss with the authorities of the United Arab Republic certain questions relating to the Yemen. During their stay they were authorized to visit members of the family of the Imam El Badr who were under assigned residence in Cairo. An ICRC delegate had already visited them in April of this year.

Also during July, the International Committee delegate to the Yemen Republic was likewise authorized to visit a certain number of persons who were detained in the Sanaa Prison as a result of events.

At the beginning of August, the ICRC strengthened its delegation in Saudi Arabia and in the Royalist Territory of the Yemen by sending one of its staff from Geneva, Mr. Michel Martin. It also sent Dr. Jean-Maurice Rubli, Doctor Delegate, with the particular task of assessing the needs for and the possibilities of supplying medical aid on the borders of the Royalist Territory of the Yemen.

Dr. Rubli took with him medical supplies and equipment to a value of several thousands of francs which will be used to bring relief to the wounded and sick of the Yemeni Royalists.

## **Laos**

The President of the Laotian Red Cross, Dr. Oudom Souvannavong, has sent an urgent appeal to the International Committee in Geneva, with a view to obtaining different sorts of relief supplies of a medical character. He stated the following in particular: "The various hospital establishments at Vientiane, Luang-Prabang, Paksé, Thakhek, etc., are continually receiving large numbers of civilian and military wounded for whom blood transfusions are very often found to be necessary. I would therefore ask you whether certain National Societies might be in a position, as was done by the Netherlands Red Cross Society in 1960, to despatch blood plasma to us".

The ICRC immediately appealed to some National Societies in order to obtain the requisite relief supplies. At the same time it despatched a first consignment by air, followed by a second cargo by sea.

## **A Gift from the ICRC**

Under the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the task of organizing assistance in the event of natural disaster falls to



the League of Red Cross Societies. It is therefore the latter which intervened on behalf of the victims of the earthquake at Skoplje and, in close co-operation with the Yugoslav Red Cross, has co-ordinated the help coming from the various National Societies, of which it is the Federation. However, in the face of the vastness of the disaster, the International Committee, which as a general rule acts only in the case of conflicts or disturbances, was nevertheless anxious to express in a material fashion its solidarity with the Yugoslav Red Cross and with this in view has remitted to it the sum of one million dinars.

### **Repatriation of Koreans in Japan**

The 108th sailing of Koreans, wishing to leave Japan to return to the place of their choice in the country of origin, left the port of Niigata on July 5, in accordance with its usual procedure. On board were 296 persons who disembarked at the North Korean port of Chang-Jin.

The number of persons repatriated since 1959 under the auspices of the Japanese Red Cross and the supervision of the ICRC has now reached a total of 79,890.

### **Distribution of Relief Supplies to Detainees in Greece**

Entrusted by the ICRC with a mission in favour of certain detainees in Greece, Mr. Germain Colladon, delegate, acting in co-operation with the Hellenic Red Cross, continued his visits to prisons. There he distributed relief emanating from various quarters consisting of clothing, food and medicines. He ensured that the prisoners' families also benefited from this relief.

### **At the ICRC Headquarters**

For the year of the Centenary Commemoration, a special team has been set up to deal with the visitors to the ICRC headquarters in Geneva.

In July, 580 people, individually or in groups, came to visit the ICRC. Since the beginning of August the average number of visitors each day is 50. Many more visitors have announced their arrival between now and the end of October, particularly the Japanese Red Cross, which will send a delegation of 120 members to Geneva.

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## A MISSION OF THE ICRC IN LATIN AMERICA

A delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Pierre Jequier, accomplished a mission between May and July 1963 on the South American continent. He visited six countries where he made many useful contacts and intervened on behalf of the victims of internal disturbances. These countries were Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela.

Mr. Jequier was received most warmly wherever he went and observed that the National Red Cross Societies which he visited carry out their activities of assistance, thanks to the generous co-operation of large numbers of people entirely devoted to the common humanitarian ideal. Well prepared to give emergency aid in cases of natural disaster, these Societies as a whole work with a spirit which conforms to the principles of the Red Cross.

The ICRC delegate examined with their leaders ways of extending certain activities to new sectors. He insisted on the necessity of diffusing the knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and of being prepared to apply them in the case of internal disturbances. In this connection, he also made contact with official circles, in particular in Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

We think it will be of interest briefly to recall the main stages of that mission which enabled the ICRC to make useful contacts with certain countries, where none of its representatives had had the opportunity of going for some considerable time.

The delegate of the ICRC was able to have audience with two heads of State: Mr. Paz Estensoro, President of Bolivia, and General Nicolas Lindley, President of Peru. In each country he

## ICRC MISSION IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. Jequier (on his right,  
Dr. F.J. Martone, President)  
explaining the present  
tasks of the ICRC to the  
Central Committee of the  
Argentine Red Cross  
in Buenos Aires...



... and similarly to the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Red Cross at Caracas.





# **PERU**

The delegate of the ICRC at a meeting of the Women's Committee of the Red Cross at Lima...

# **BOLIVIA**

... and at a meeting of the Central Committee of the National Red Cross at La Paz.



visited he had long talks with members of the government, notably with various ministers of Foreign Affairs.

**Argentine.** — The National Red Cross is more and more taking its appropriate place today among the various Institutions of its country. Its present Central Committee, whose President is Dr. Francisco J. Martone, is extremely active and seeks by divers ways to make the idea of the Red Cross and the concrete realisations which it represents penetrate the population on a wide scale<sup>1</sup>.

The School of Nurses and the training courses for voluntary medical personnel occupy an important place in the Society's activities. Groups of student nurses receive practical training in various hospital establishments. Courses in theoretical instruction are given in rooms set aside for the purpose in the central building of the Argentine Red Cross. The construction of a new building capable of housing under the same roof both the various Red Cross services and a school of nurses with better installations, is considered by that Society to be one of its most important future projects.

The twenty-three departments of the Argentine, in addition to the Federal capital, each have a Red Cross Section. By way of example, we mention the activities being carried out in the province of Chaco—capital, Resistencia—in the extreme north of the country and of which Mr. Jequier was able personally to appreciate the efficiency and diversity. Of recent formation this section concerns itself with the health of the population, with hygiene and home care. It has set up dressmaking groups, founded a school and organised courses for the care of the sick. Female staff and doctors of the hospital of which the committee is composed give their services on a voluntary basis. This example is a sure illustration of how much a Red Cross Society can accomplish, in spite sometimes of limited resources, when it has people with initiative at its head.

In Buenos Aires the ICRC delegate was received by the Minister of the Interior, General Osiris Villegas, and he obtained authorization to visit civilians and military incarcerated as a result of the

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

events of the past few months. He was thus able to visit civilian detainees in three prisons in Buenos Aires. Shortly afterwards he went to the military penitentiary of Magdalena, some 70 miles south of the capital.

During these four visits the delegate was accompanied by Dr. Francisco J. Martone, President of the Argentine Red Cross. He spoke freely and without witnesses with detainees of his own choosing and, as is usual, he submitted reports on his visits to the detaining authorities.

**Uruguay.** — One of the main preoccupations of the Uruguayan Red Cross is the training of voluntary medical personnel. Evening courses take place several times a week and a first aid certificate is awarded to all those attending courses for two years and who successfully pass the final examination. Many of them subsequently complete their training in official hospital establishments and become registered male nurses or nurses.

The Junior Red Cross has made encouraging progress and the delegate of the ICRC had the pleasure of taking part in a journey organised for him as far as Ribera, a town on the Brazilian frontier, where a large meeting of school children was being held in celebration of the Centenary of the Red Cross. Groups of children danced, sang, recited and gave a performance of Henry Dunant's work of mercy. Mr. Jequier warmly thanked those responsible and the children for the performance presented with such enthusiasm and which showed how alive the Red Cross idea is amongst the young in Latin America.

Several months previously, a Centenary commission had been formed at the headquarters of that Red Cross Society in Montevideo. Its work culminated in a ceremony on May '8 at which large numbers of people were present at the Ministry of Health, in the presence of the Head of the Government, who addressed the assembly, praised the rôle of the Red Cross and thanked those taking an interest in its activities. Dr. Maisonnave, President of the Uruguayan Red Cross and several members of the Central Committee also spoke on that occasion.

Whilst in Montevideo, the ICRC delegate had the honour of being received by the Ministers of National Defence, Health and

Foreign Affairs. Following on this visit, it is to be hoped that the Uruguayan Parliament will soon ratify the Geneva Conventions.

**Paraguay.** — The foundation of the Paraguayan Red Cross was the work of Dr. Andr  s Barbero who devoted all his energies to it and endowed it with most of his wealth. On his death, the two buildings of the Red Cross and all their contents in Asunci  n became by donation the property of that institution.

There is a maternity ward in one of the buildings where several doctors care for lying-in cases and the new-born. In the second building the Paraguayan Red Cross has set up an out-patients department where the poor receive free medical and dental treatment. They are also given medicines. A part of the population of the capital can thus benefit from the National Society's assistance.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs having accorded him an audience, the ICRC delegate made reference to article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, which provides for the intervention of the International Committee on behalf of the victims of internal disturbances.

**Bolivia**<sup>1</sup>. — When going to La Paz, one flies over thousands of miles of savage and inhospitable mountains and uninhabited land and the traveller is able to have a foretaste of the isolation in which that country lives. A courageous people lives there, however, which does not allow itself to be daunted by geographical or economic conditions which are far from being favourable. The delegate of the ICRC was therefore pleased to observe that the Bolivian Red Cross is doing its best to help the native population. The nine Bolivian departments possess a Red Cross branch in each of the principal towns which is active in matters of social welfare and in caring for mothers and children. Since 1954 on the initiative of the President of the Republic, Mr. Victor Paz Estensoro, the National Society has opened a reception centre and dining-hall where children are welcomed every day. Mothers who work outside their homes leave their children there in the morning and fetch them again in the evening. They thus know that during the day

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

their children can receive the necessary medical care, that they are fed, their games are organised and that they are given their lessons.

In one of the populated districts of the capital, the Bolivian Red Cross has had a two-storey building constructed, large enough to enable medical consultations to be given to women and children. Arrangements are being made to set up, in the same building, a second reception centre and dining-hall for children. Free consultations in general medicine are also given at the headquarters of the Bolivian Red Cross and medicines, linen and clothing are given to the needy requiring care.

A visit he made to Mr. José Fellmann Velarde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, enabled the ICRC delegate to draw his attention to the fact that Bolivia has not yet ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Finally, the President of the Republic, Mr. Victor Paz Estensoro, granted Mr. Jequier an audience during the course of which he expressed his satisfaction over the interest being shown by the International Committee in the main activities of the Bolivian Red Cross.

**Peru**<sup>1</sup>. — That country's National Society, founded in 1879 and recognised by the ICRC in 1880, is the first Red Cross to have been created in Latin America. Its Junior Red Cross Section is one of the most important on the continent, thanks in particular to the energy of its director, Mr. Antonio Ayllon Pastor, who, for the past 30 years, has been making every effort to interest the teaching profession in the work of the Red Cross and to have sections set up in schools. The ICRC delegate described to several leading personalities of that Society the various problems at present facing our movement on the international level.

The Women's Committee of the Peruvian Red Cross had been entrusted with preparing a constant reserve of linen, clothing of all sorts and sizes, as well as blankets. The voluntary auxiliary services are also well organised. These two services of the Red Cross are ready to take effective action in cases of emergency relief, which are unfortunately frequent, because of the many natural disasters of which the country is a victim.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*



Mr. Jequier met the Society's central committee on a number of occasions. Whilst informing himself of the many useful actions being undertaken by it in various spheres, he also described to the Committee's members the ICRC's relief tasks and its efforts to protect and illustrate the doctrine of the Red Cross and to disseminate the Geneva Conventions. Afterwards he was received in audience by the President of the Military Junta, General Nicolas Lindley, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral Luis Edgardo Llosa, to whom he gave an account of the ICRC's present tasks and spoke of all the interest taken by the Geneva institution in the development of humanitarian work in Latin America, and especially in Peru where the Red Cross idea has been implanted for so long.

Mr. Jequier also broached the subject with Government officials of persons arrested in connection with political events. The Government gave a good reception to his approaches and showed itself disposed in principle to grant to the delegate of the ICRC authorization to visit places of detention.

Mr. P. Jequier did not, however, have to avail himself of that agreement, since he was able to note that the question was no longer applicable. In fact, persons who had been detained in Peru for political motives now seem, for the most part, to have been released.

**Venezuela.** — Having left La Paz at the beginning of July, Mr. Jequier arrived in Caracas shortly after the meeting of the General Assembly of the Venezuelan Red Cross, during which elections took place of members of the present Central Committee. Señora Maria Eugenia de Alvarez was duly confirmed in her appointment as President of the Society. In the company of several members of the new Committee, the ICRC delegate was able to visit various branches of the National Society in the interior. On the other hand, at a meeting of its directors he described the present activities of the International Committee from whom he brought greetings<sup>1</sup>.

Mr. Jequier had already visited Venezuela some time ago and the *International Review* has already referred, when describing his

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

mission, to the quality of the tasks accomplished in that country under the sign of the Red Cross. We will only therefore mention a few of these here. The Society is responsible for the Carlos J. Bello Hospital in Caracas and all its equipment and at which there is also a nursing school of considerable importance at present with 130 students.

The delegate of the ICRC also had an opportunity of visiting, amongst others, the «Concepción Palacios», reception centre where more than 600 children have been clothed and fed during these last two years. Courses in hygiene and in training auxiliary medical personnel continue to be given with success on several evenings a week by Red Cross first aid workers. Furthermore, Mr. Jequier was pleased to note that the Women's Committee and the juniors of the junior Red Cross give their effective co-operation in humanitarian activities in Venezuela.

He was received by the Minister of the Interior, and the authorities, had the situation justified this, were prepared, as in Peru, to permit him to visit persons arrested for political reasons.

One can see from this brief article how usefully the National Societies are working in Latin America. This work has, however, in view of the often difficult social and political circumstances, to be expanded still further. The ICRC, however, was pleased to bring them, through its delegate for Latin America, Mr. P. Jequier, its fraternal greetings and the good wishes of the founder body of the Red Cross.

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# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

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## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE RED CROSS

The doors of the International Exhibition of the Red Cross in Geneva were opened to the public on August 15. This event enabled visitors to become acquainted with the history of the Red Cross, its present activities and its outlook for the future<sup>1</sup>.

The theme *One hundred years of service to humanity*, was brought to the attention of the public throughout the first part of the vast exhibition. Several sections evoked in a manner which was simple, suggestive and original, the birth, the development and the diversification of Red Cross activity from its beginnings to the present day. Other sections were devoted to different aspects of that activity—"Relief to victims of armed conflicts", "Assistance to victims of disaster", "Health"—as well as to the co-operation which had been initiated with various official bodies, such as the Army Medical Service, Postal Authorities (stamp issues), etc.

Some 90 countries were officially represented at the Exhibition, which remained open until September 15. The National Red Cross Societies of many countries made available documents and material which, apart from introducing an exotic element of particular attraction in this vast complex of the Red Cross activities, clearly demonstrated the diversity of means for the pursuit of a common ideal.

The official inauguration ceremony took place on August 14, 1963, in the presence of representatives of the Federal and Genevese

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<sup>1</sup> We would mention that in the January 1963 issue of the *International Review*, an article was published on the celebrations for the Centenary of the Red Cross in Switzerland, in particular on the organization and general programme of the exhibition.

authorities, leading international personalities and of members of Red Cross institutions with headquarters in Switzerland, as well as of the heads of the three organizations responsible, Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League, Professor A. von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross. A large audience was present. After Mr. J. Pascalis, deputy Secretary-General of the Swiss Red Cross, had given a welcoming address and spoken of the exhibition's general theme, Mr. Martin Bodmer, President of the Sub-Commission of the Exhibition, and Mr. Edouard J. Logoz, Executive Secretary of the Exhibition, in turn mentioned the objects the organizers proposed to attain and the principles guiding the realisation of this international Exhibition.

Mr. Frédéric Siordet, President of the Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland, then received the key of the Exhibition. The symbolic ribbon was cut by Mr. Bodmer enabling the gathering to visit the very colourful stands, which retraced the history of the Red Cross in the world since 1863 and which covered an area of 17,000 square yards.

We cannot do better than reproduce the text of the speeches delivered on that occasion, as they fully express the general feelings in which the Exhibition was conceived. This was in fact a notable success, since large numbers of people came to visit it from all countries, and it was widely greeted by the press, radio and television, as being an event for making the work of the Red Cross better known and thus diffusing its ideal<sup>1</sup>.

Mr. M. Bodmer

*It was in the midst of a world war, in June 1942, that the ICRC held its first Exhibition on the overall activities of the Red Cross at the Musée Rath at Geneva. The aim and spirit of today's exhibition is the same : to inform the public of the development and activity of our institution.*

*There are three patron organisations who spearhead the work of the Red Cross : the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and the*

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<sup>1</sup> Plate.

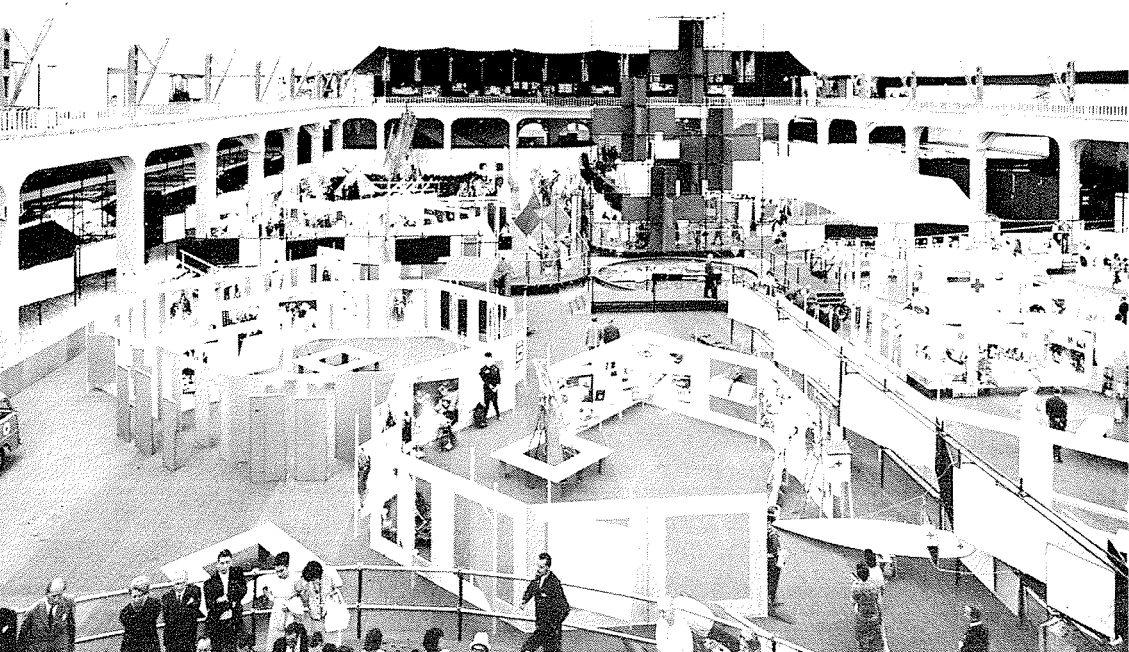


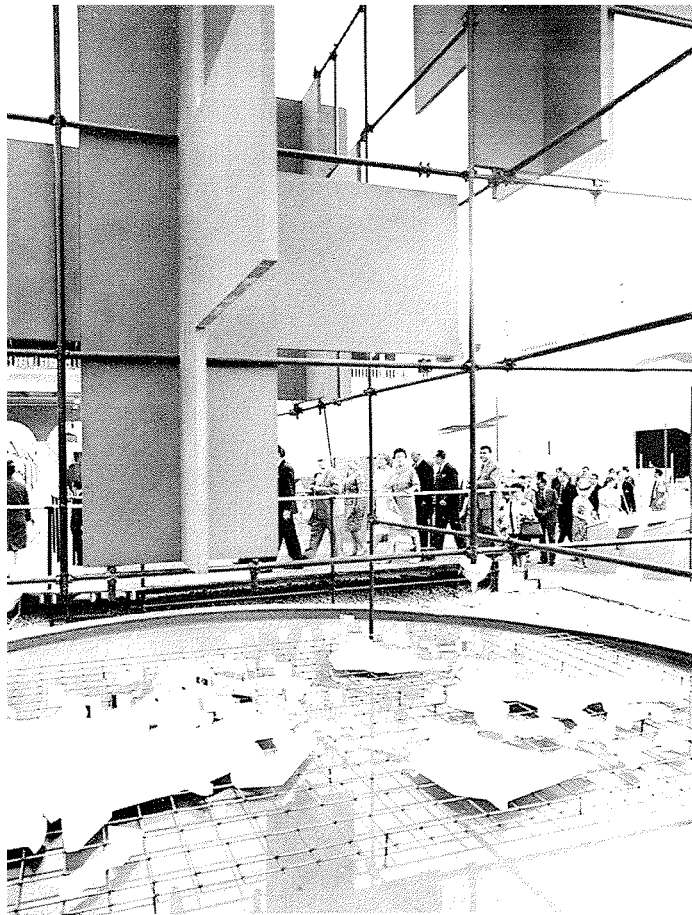
Official inauguration: Mr. Bodmer cutting the symbolic ribbon  
(on his left, Mr. Siordet).

## INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS EXHIBITION

General view.

Photos: Jean Zbinden

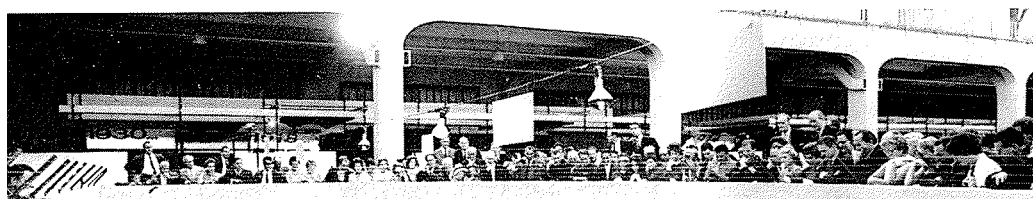




# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS EXHIBITION

Central theme.

«Serpentarium». Taking venom for the preparation of vaccines.



Swiss Red Cross. These organisations, fully supported by the various national societies have carried out the work of the Red Cross in both wartime and peacetime, throughout the world. If the extension of our work is so considerable, it is because so many ideas and so much support come from many quarters of the globe, establishing a two-way network : in both giving and receiving, the members of our organisation maintain a happy equilibrium.

Our activity is unhappily not really well-known to the public, and even certain official bodies are under the impression that a Red Cross Exhibition would show nothing more exciting than bandages and arm bands. But there was always the spark which burned in the heart of Henry Dunant, and it will always burn. Without this awakening of the spirit, this mobilisation of moral force, the unbelievable expansion of the idea of Henry Dunant could not be explained. It was in order to bring about a wider comprehension of this expansion, that we decided to organise this exhibition. The necessity was apparent and the Centenary provided the occasion.

Our aim is to recreate an atmosphere through the material exhibited. An idea put into pictures is always more forceful. An exhibition brings to life the facts sleeping in the files and hidden away in the index cards. It brings into the light of day much work that has been accomplished silently and which would otherwise have remained unknown. Not only will examples of this work be shown, but it is also hoped to convey the spirit in which it is done : we hope to present not only principles and acts, but the true ' spirit of charity ' which knows no frontiers. The Red Cross is without question the sole institution in the world which embraces men of goodwill, regardless of religious or political opinion, of language, race or nationality, or any other reason. But it is far from remaining a simple ideal. It has always been firmly founded on reality, and if it has to limit itself to the possible, within these limits it accomplishes much.

This exhibition is a reflection of its work. It is up to you to judge whether it succeeds and how far it achieves this aim. Does the general effect convey a burning desire for peace? We hope so. It is also our ardent desire that the young people should understand us. That they should know about us, join us and help us. If all the young people of the world held out their hands... in the spirit of the Red Cross... the future would look reassuring!

*To answer a very down-to-earth question which many visitors rightly pose, namely, the source of the financial resources which have enabled us to undertake such an extensive enterprise, we answer thus : not one ' centime ' has come out of relief funds. The exhibition has been financed exclusively by our own economies, and by public and private donations. We are extremely grateful that these benefactors have also maintained their regular donations towards our relief work.*

*Our warmest gratitude also goes to all those who have contributed to the successful accomplishment of this Exhibition. All have put their heart into their work. The task was hard, threatened by delays. Every member of the organisation is therefore worthy of congratulation and in particular the Secretary General and the Consultant Designer, Mr. P. Bataillard. Without their untiring energy, their talent and their knowledge, the Exhibition would not be what it is.*

Mr. J. E. Logoz

*" Utopian. Yes, of course I am ; but this is the word that cynics apply to all of us who dream ; utopians they say. But surely, some of us must stand out against this so-called " realism " of our age, which is more often than not, nothing less than pure materialism of heart and soul."*

*The Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland has certainly been " utopian " in the sense defined by Gilbert Cesbron in a speech which he gave on the 27th May 1963, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary in France. It has demonstrated both faith and courage :*

— *courage in arranging an exhibition*

— *faith, in hoping to reach the public through this means and gain new sympathizers.*

*It was therefore with great sincerity of feeling that we approached the general concept of this exhibition. A concept aimed at presenting the aims and principles of the Red Cross, to the great variety of visitors who would come to look round, and leaving each one of them with some new and interesting knowledge on the Red Cross.*



*The aim of the venture having been defined, it was left to find the means to realise it, reaching as high a standard as possible within the limits imposed by considerations of economy, so as to be worthy of the Red Cross ideal.*

*Thus simplicity and clarity became the basis of this study : simplicity in the choice of materials and constant research to find the most balanced solution, which is often the best : but above all simplicity, which resulted in the adoption of a chronological order, not only in the historical section, but also in the presentation of the various themes. Thus, the wounded and shipwrecked are considered before the prisoners-of-war and civilians.*

*This principle alone justifies the "one-way traffic" system that has been adopted inside the exhibition, and lends itself admirably to a "serious contemplation" of the story being unfolded. Wherever possible the main exhibits have been limited to one side as the visitor walks along, while the opposite wall ensures restfulness for the eye.*

*In order to assist the understanding of the public, the different subjects of this thematic exhibition have been presented in the form of chapters, complete in themselves and with clearly defined boundaries. In addition, each section will have a separate and appropriate colour setting so that the change from one theme to another is clearly indicated.*

*Having accepted that the best way to present the Red Cross was to follow its history, the first part of this exhibition has been devoted to the historical section, which shows the development of the Red Cross since its foundation until the present day. "One is not encouraged to see the exciting side of war, and close one's eyes to its sad consequences". These words of General Dufour explain the initial dramatic sight which greets the visitor and shows him immediately the atmosphere which gave birth to the Red Cross. The important dates of its history are brought alive through photographs and by actual exhibits, while thanks to certain landmarks (technical developments, political events) they are related to the context of general history.*

*The second part has been devoted to the "Topical" section, which emphasizes both the unity and diversity of the Red Cross, unity because of a common ideal and diversity because of the different national characteristics. There are no National Stands but certain specific activities have permitted the introduction of an exotic and even popular attraction : for example, the snake-pit. The "Topical"*

section attempts to show that even after one hundred years, the Red Cross is a living force, ready to tackle the new tasks with which it is continuously being challenged. "The glory and good works of the Red Cross do not live in the past, but in the pages that will be written in the future along avenues it has opened up itself", commented Clara Barton.

The exhibition closes with a section entitled "Conclusions" which is certainly an innovation in exhibition techniques, and presents in a condensed form the problems confronting the Red Cross and the solutions adopted. A "rest-room" gives the visitor a chance to quietly reflect on the means whereby he personally, can assist the Red Cross.

The third part of the exhibition is reserved for the "Information" section: press, radio, documentary films, television, as well as philately, numismatics and posters. There will be two cinemas, one showing films of general interest for the public, and the other films of a specialist nature.

Army medical equipment has been distributed amongst various sectors where it was most appropriate. The participation of the Army Medical Services does in fact enable a parallel to be drawn between the Medical Services and the Red Cross and to underline the importance of the Conventions.

Finally, a section entitled "Equipment in the service of mankind" has been organised to give trade and industry the opportunity of presenting some of the equipment they have produced which is suitable for the Red Cross and the Medical Services.

In brief, this exhibition purports to show the development of the Red Cross through the years, its activity at the present time and to suggest its possible scope in the future.

Basing ourselves on the premise that success is dependent upon the manner of presentation, we have endeavoured to invest this exhibition with its own style, both distinctive and dynamic. Thus the ideas, instead of being imposed, are suggested by a logical sequence and stressed by audiovisual aids. Demonstrations have been laid on and, whenever this has been possible, we have sought to invite visitors to take part in them.

Without wishing to court absurdity by seeking the unusual at any cost, we have aimed at presenting an exhibition worthy of the event. We hope we have succeeded and are delighted to take the opportunity

*here of expressing our gratitude to all those who have helped us in our efforts : first of all, to the Commission of the Exhibition, and, in particular, its President, to the working groups who have set the scenes and chosen the subjects, to the heads of sections who have carried out the work, to the section designers and architect to whom we owe a great variety of representations, and, finally, to the consulting designer who has succeeded in assuring an overall uniformity, so that this event represents a harmonious whole. We should also like to express our thanks to all our colleagues who worked behind the scenes and to the workers of the various trades.*

*We should also like to thank all those who have helped us to organise this Exhibition by contributions in cash, in kind, or in services : the authorities, National Societies, museums, organisations, undertakings and private persons.*

*Finally, we should like to pay tribute to those who have enabled this event to take place, that is to say those who have been the actors of this remarkable saga of the Red Cross, who, by contributing their help or suffering, have written the pages of its history, and without whom this Exhibition would have had no justification.*

Let us now visit the Exhibition which is divided into three main sections : historical, topical and information, each of which are themselves sub-divided into eleven sectors. These are :

*Historical.*—From Solferino to the present day. How the Red Cross was founded and how the Geneva Conventions were created.

*International Organization of the Red Cross and of humanitarian law.*—The elements constituting the International Red Cross and under what form the Geneva Conventions were drawn up.

*Assistance to the victims of armed conflicts.*—In the event of international war, what can the Red Cross effect on behalf of military and civilian victims ? The interventions of the ICRC delegates and the activities of the Central Tracing Agency.

*Relief to the victims of natural disasters.*—The work accomplished by the Red Cross over the past few decades in natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, typhoons, fires, tidal-waves, avalanches

etc. . . . How a relief operation by the League of Red Cross Societies develops.

*Health.*—The activities of National Societies in this sphere : prevention of accidents, instruction in first aid, blood transfusion, training of medical personnel, efforts on behalf of the handicapped, courses in home care, mountain rescue methods, extraction of venom from serpents for the manufacture of anti-venomous serums, detection of nuclear radiation, aid on the roads, ambulance services, etc. . .

*Junior Red Cross.*—Three forms of activities are open to the young : the protection of life, mutual aid, international friendship. Recruitment is made in schools in the bush as well as in modern schools and its members carry out activities varying according to age : personal and collective hygiene, aid to the aged and sick, useful actions for the community, protection of animals, gift-boxes, etc. . .

*Conclusions.*—One has seen the Red Cross at work everywhere in all latitudes and in every sphere.

*Information.*—The Red Cross has need more than ever of making itself known to the public. It is helped in this by the press, broadcasting, television and the cinema. The ICRC, the League and the National Societies publish books, reviews, pamphlets and handbooks and prepare teaching material.

*Philately.*—Through stamps and correspondence the whole history of the Red Cross is unfolded : correspondence of the first relief committees to the wounded in 1870-71, franked vignettes issued during the same period, stamps issued on many occasions in honour of and to the profit of the Red Cross, etc. . . Since its foundation the Red Cross has benefited from the close co-operation of most postal authorities.

*Numismatics.*—A hundred years in the life of the Red Cross thanks to the commemorative medal, to coins, badges and decorations struck by the international institutions of the Red Cross, National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies,

as well as by States and various other organizations on different occasions. Medals and decorations awarded to Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier, and also to the ICRC and the League.

*Posters.*—The Red Cross has used thousands of posters to reach the public. Four hundred of these have already enabled the varieties of the possibilities of expression to be seen and they constitute a visual summary of what the Red Cross is doing in every region of the world, by recalling the appeals made on different occasions.

One should add that at the very centre of the International Exhibition, a central theme was formed by the emblems of the red cross of large size superimposed at various levels and inscribed on a tabular frame. At the foot of this construction, emerging from a pond in which were the five continents, flew the flags of countries possessing a National Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Lion and Sun Society, recognized on the international level. Around this theme ran a hand-rail along which a series of sixteen photographic panels depicted the present programme of the development of the Red Cross. National Societies of ancient foundation adopt new techniques, and old Societies co-operate with those created more recently, helping them to organize and develop themselves. Finally, the young National Societies, in their turn, undertake the traditional tasks and actions are repeated under new horizons.

One would point out that the maps indicating those countries in which a National Society has been recently formed or is in the process of formation, demonstrate, as a splendid affirmation of the International Exhibition of the Red Cross, the constant expansion and the growing strength of our movement, at the beginning of a second century of existence.

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## LECTURES AND STUDY CENTRES

Various events, as we know, took place in Switzerland on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary. Mention will only be made now of those which occurred up to August 31, 1963. In view of their importance we will naturally return to them. One should however point out how successful were the various lectures and discussions between August 19 and 23 which enabled specialists to describe their experiences and the general public to be given information about the Red Cross and its activities.

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A World Conference of Educators met in Lausanne in which not only the leaders of the National Junior Red Cross took part, but also teachers, representatives of national Ministries of Education, school doctors and officials of Health Ministries<sup>1</sup>.

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A Seminar on the activity of the Red Cross in case of armed conflicts, of internal disturbances or international tension took place at the ICRC's headquarters in Geneva. The leaders of National Red Cross Societies participated and a review was made of the various activities which Red Cross institutions, whether national or international, could undertake on behalf of victims<sup>1</sup>.

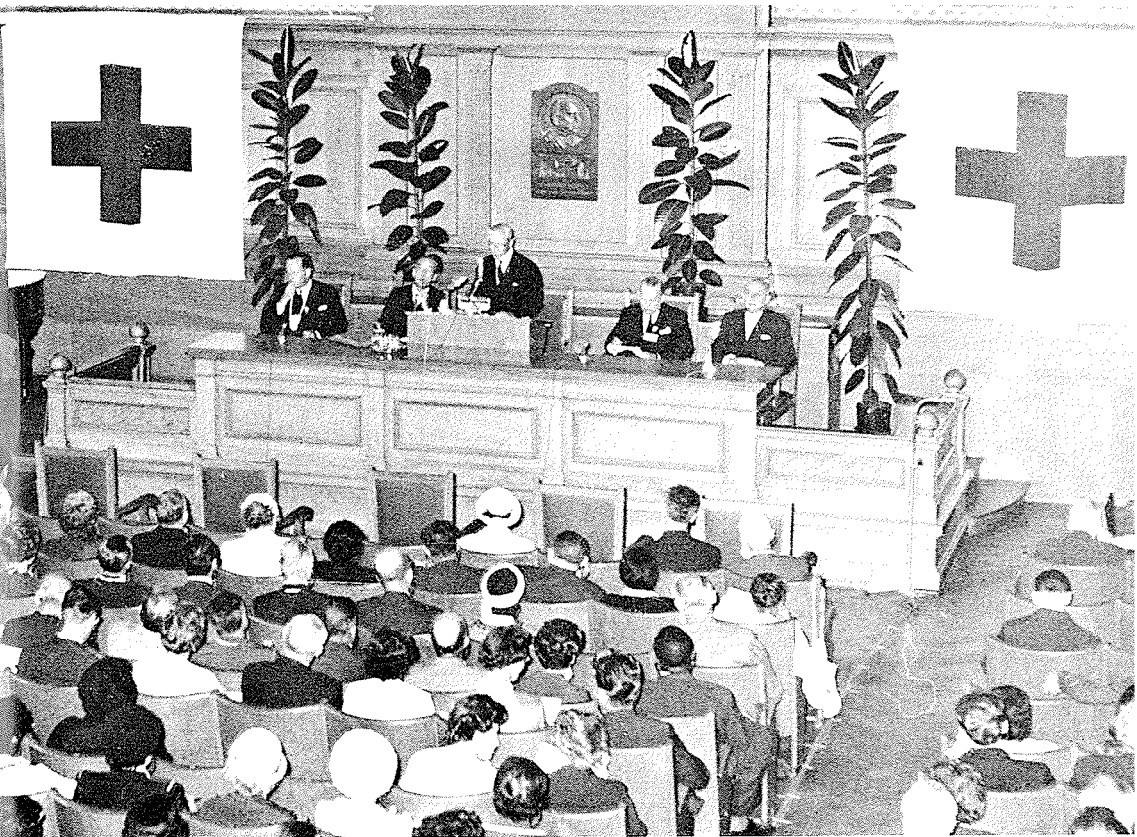
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An International Study centre for those responsible for the nursing services of the Red Cross was held in Lausanne for nurses and assistant nurses, who together examined the rôle of nursing personnel within the Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

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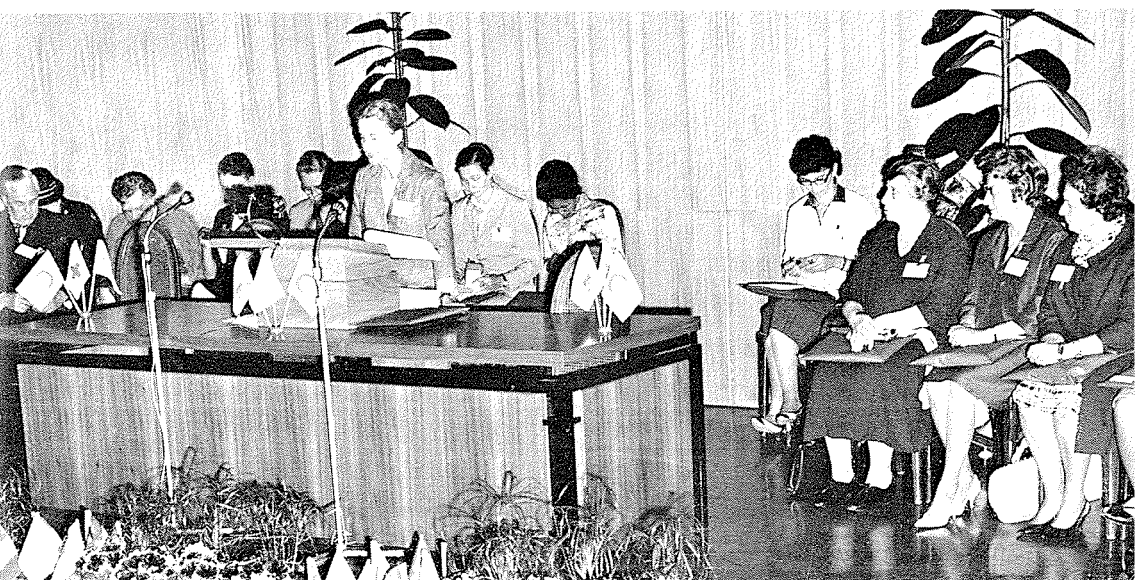
<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*



Opening address by State Councillor P. Oguey,  
of the World Conference of Educators.

Photos : Presse Diffusion, Lausanne

... and by Miss N. F. Exchaquet, of the International Study Centre for those in charge  
of the Red Cross nursing services.





Demonstrations at the International Meeting of Red Cross first aiders.

Photos : Jean Zbinden

Seminar on the activity of the Red Cross in case of armed conflict,  
internal disturbances or of international tension.





An international meeting of Red Cross first aid workers was held at Macolin near Bienne. This was for qualified first aiders and was partly theoretical and partly practical. Exercises and demonstrations also took place.<sup>1</sup>

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On the theme "The Red Cross in the world today", lectures took place in the evenings between August 26 and 29 at the University of Geneva. These attracted a large public and were followed by discussions. The texts of some of these lectures will appear shortly in the *International Review*.

The lecturers were as follows: Professor Jacques Pirenne, member of the Belgian Royal Academy, honorary professor at the Universities of Brussels and Geneva; Mrs. Senedu Gabru, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, member of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Red Cross; Mr. Frédéric Siordet, Vice-President of the ICRC, President of the Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland, and Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson, President of the Philippine Red Cross.

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Demonstrations organised in co-operation with the Swiss Army Medical Service and the Swiss Red Cross also took place in the Colombier region.

As one can see, these lectures and discussions gave a broad general survey to all who took part, enabling them to see the future of the Red Cross movement in broad outline.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRE

The International Study Centre for leaders of recently founded National Societies was held at Founex near Geneva, from July 19 to August 9. Nearly sixty representatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent participated, coming from forty-one countries or territories (Algeria, Australia, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Malaya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sarawak, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Republic, Uganda, United States of America, Upper Volta, U.S.S.R. and the Yemen).

During the three weeks, the representatives of National Societies recently founded, or in the course of being founded, were able to exchange experiences and ideas as well as to study the drawing up of technical assistance programmes with members of National Societies which will soon be celebrating their centenary.

The objectives were the widening, through this international meeting, of the general outlook of participants, to underline the principles and legal basis of the Red Cross, to lay down the programme of priorities of a National Society and to prepare a long-term campaign which fulfils the most urgent needs of each country.

Study visits have enabled the participants to get to know better the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Swiss Red Cross and the World Health Organization.

The Study Centre, which was organized by the League of Red Cross Societies in co-operation with the Swiss Red Cross and the ICRC, was directed by Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League. It was made possible thanks, for the most part, to a generous donation by the Swiss Federal authorities, at the request of the Swiss Red Cross.

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# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly: International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

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## Germany

### FEDERAL REPUBLIC

On the occasion of its annual assembly, which was held in May 1963 in Münster, in Westphalia, the Red Cross of the German Federal Republic celebrated the centenary of the Red Cross. The culmination of this celebration was an official ceremony on the morning of May 26, which was attended by almost ten thousand people and which was honoured by the presence of the President of the German Federal Republic, Mr. Heinrich Lübke, of Professor Carlo Schmid, Vice-President of the Bundestag, and several senior officials of government, religious and university circles <sup>1</sup>.

The President of the Red Cross of the German Federal Republic, Mr. H. von Lex, was the first to address the assembly. He greeted the leading personalities present and the crowd of members and well-wishers of the Red Cross who had come to Münster. Then he recalled some of the important events in the history of the Red Cross.

“ It is with satisfaction that we observe that of the first fourteen States which approved the principles of a Red Cross institution as formulated by Henry Dunant, there were no less than seven German States which were at that time independent countries. The spark then generated spread rapidly to all German States.

“ Let there be no mistake about our intentions. When we recall the road covered by the German Red Cross during the past century, it is not as a pretext to sing our own praises and to organize a celebration to our glory. The German Red Cross, in the difficult years following the collapse in 1945, received on behalf of our population many more benefits than it itself had been able to afford to others. It is just this fact which has demonstrated to us the

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

extent to which the unshakeable solidity of the Red Cross was able to become ever stronger. Thus were we able to measure all the suffering and misery which that solidity was able to alleviate and all the new hopes to which it gives rise. ”

Mr. H. von Lex concluded by stating that the Red Cross is first and foremost the expression of humanity's desire for peace.

Mr. Heinrich Lubke in his turn recalled some of the great names in the humanitarian epic, such as Florence Nightingale and Albert Schweitzer. He told of Dunant's particular and original contribution and he concluded by affirming that it is the sum of all individual action which is decisive for the future of everybody.

“ . . . The Red Cross, together with all those who co-operate with it, has for a hundred years held first place among the forces which, founded on self-sacrifice, have plunged whole-heartedly into the works inspired by love of one's neighbour and by charity. It is my pleasurable duty to express to them this day the gratitude and appreciation of the German people. It is certainly not difficult to draw up a list of injustices and mistakes; but such complaints would serve no purpose. On the other hand, any man who himself decides to do good and to bring help to those in distress contributes in a positive manner to the improvement of the lot of mankind.

“ On the will and determination of each individual depends the fate of man ; these factors will decide whether humanity will go astray, whether history will sink into the mire at the same time as civilization and culture, or whether the way will be opened to a true peace, to freedom of thought and action and to all that which is necessary for justice to reign.

“ The Red Cross has come to represent for the world the symbol of all efforts undertaken in the name of charity and of the hope which we place in humanity's peaceful future. ”

Professor Carlo Schmid then delivered an impressive speech on the theme “ The Red Cross : a principle of hope for our time ”. Taking the example of Solferino as an illustration, he showed first that a voice speaking from the heart may resound to such an extent that it inspires the world. He explained the genius of Dunant and the prophetic imagination which animated him all his life up to Heiden.

“ Henry Dunant’s action spread far beyond the immediate task which he had envisaged. Realist as he was, and gifted with a lively spirit, he knew that generous impulses wane as soon as they are no longer sustained by a wave of idealism, but that they alone can change the world, provided they are channelled towards positive objectives. That is why he thought that he would achieve nothing in urging governments right away to renounce war. He knew that, for the time being, he would not be able to obtain more than some measure of humanization of the conduct of war. But, in seeking to achieve this objective, men, impelled by that dynamism which is characteristic of all great ideas, must necessarily go forward.

“ In a word, the great realistic movement in favour of peace which has grown in strength in the course of the first half of this century springs from Dunant’s initiative. Free of any exalted sentimental pacifism this initiative incited men to create institutions capable of making recourse to war as a final means of settling international disputes superfluous or at least of making it more difficult for war to break out. Finally, in pursuit of these efforts, reason was translated into political action. If it is possible for States to accept self-imposed restriction on their freedom of action, even in the heat of battle, it should also be possible for nations, by the creation of appropriate institutions and by refraining from acting without any limitation when international conflicts break out, also to renounce having recourse to war and to abstain from invoking its so-called inevitability ”.

The speaker paid tribute to the ICRC, the founder institution which, since 1863, struggles in defence of essential human rights and whose relief activities have been constantly widened.

He then concluded with a statement of confidence in the Red Cross, in the value and ever-present efficacy of its principles.

“ Mankind has travelled a long way since Solferino. There remains very little of the faith which was then placed in moral progress. War has become an even more terrible thing, taking on forms which could not be imagined even twenty years ago.

“ Is this a reason to call in doubt the spirit of Geneva and its effects ? On the contrary ! I believe that to the extent that the struggle for power becomes more frightful, the crusade for man’s

humane behaviour should be encouraged with greater zeal and the white flag with the red cross should be raised even higher. Thus may there come a day when the banner of charity will dominate the flag of war. "

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## Greece

The Hellenic Red Cross devoted May 8, 1963 to the official celebration of our movement's Centenary. An impressive ceremony took place at the Odeon of Herod Atticus in front of a large gathering and in the presence of members of the Government and leaders of the National Society, the Swiss Ambassador in Athens and other personalities. Above the tiers of the theatre flew the flags of every district in Greece and this event was the occasion for the assembling of hundreds of nurses dressed in different coloured costumes<sup>1</sup>.

Before the official ceremony began, flowers were placed before the portraits of Henry Dunant and Queen Olga, founder of the National Society, and the hymn of the Hellenic Junior Red Cross was sung by children and young people. The Archbishop of Athens, the Metropolitan Christostomos, honorary Vice-President of the Red Cross Society, then officially opened the ceremony.

Speeches were delivered by H.M. the King of Greece, the Minister of Social Welfare and by the President of the Hellenic Red Cross, Mr. Georgacopoulos, who recalled important historical events in the history of the Red Cross.

The ceremony was closed by the blessing of the flag of the Red Cross by the Archbishop of Athens, followed by the singing of the national anthem by those present.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## Iran

The National Society devoted the week of May 11 to 18, 1963, to the Red Cross Centenary. Prior to this, H.I.M. the Shahanshah had expressed, in a broadcast from Radio-Teheran, his approval of the work of the Red Cross and the vast openings offered it by a hundred years of existence.

Many events in celebration took place in Teheran, amongst which mention should be made of a large charity fête and the commemorative ceremony itself. The former was particularly successful and also comprised an exhibition of sale whose financial results enabled one of the Society's children's hospitals to be restored. The latter was impressive, and represented an affirmation of the Red Cross ideal and of its permanent character throughout a century.

The ceremony was presided over by H.I.H. Princess Shams Pahlavi, Honorary President, and was attended by members of the Government and representatives of the armed forces and the diplomatic corps. The Prime Minister, the Court Chamberlain, the Secretary-General, then the Director-General of the Red Lion and Sun Society, in turn recalled the figure of Henry Dunant. Reference was also made to the historic circumstances in which a work was begun which was to make universal progress, to the tasks of the ICRC and of the League and those of the National Society which continue to expand year after year and extend throughout the whole country.

A group of nurses in training then gave a theatrical performance in four scenes representing Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, the Committee of Five in Geneva, and the fine motives which induce a young girl to become a nurse. Princess Shams Pahlavi closed the ceremony, whose complete success evidently caused her much pleasure, by expressing her wish that the humanitarian ideal would be everywhere more and more known.

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## Lebanon

Lebanese Red Cross week was inaugurated on May 8 last, in brilliant style in honour of the Centenary.

The population was informed of the Society's activities and of its financial needs. Eight shop-windows were offered by large stores in the town and were decorated with numerous posters representing various themes relative to nursing, Junior Red Cross, blood banks, etc. The streets and main centres were gay with bunting.

On May 8, a picture of Henry Dunant was displayed on the front of a large Beirut cinema, together with the wording: "Centenary of the Red Cross". The official ceremony which took place inside was attended by the Prime Minister and a large audience. A first showing was given of a colour film on the work of mobile ambulances and air hostesses which was a pronounced success.

Two speeches were made, one in Arabic and one in French, by two lady-members of the Red Cross. The Prime Minister replied and other personalities in political and literary circles also addressed the audience. Finally, a large procession was formed, including all branches of the Red Cross, joined by delegations from the regional committees dressed in their uniforms. This procession marched past the officials and was cheered all the way<sup>1</sup>. The Television, Radio and Press considerably contributed to the success of these celebrations in official commemoration of the Red Cross Centenary.

This success is evident from the words of one of the leaders of the National Society, who wrote to the ICRC: "Never have we felt so much the extent to which the Red Cross has won the hearts of all the people of the Lebanon, irrespective of political or religious considerations. This is the best and finest recompense for the small Lebanese Red Cross army of peace".

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

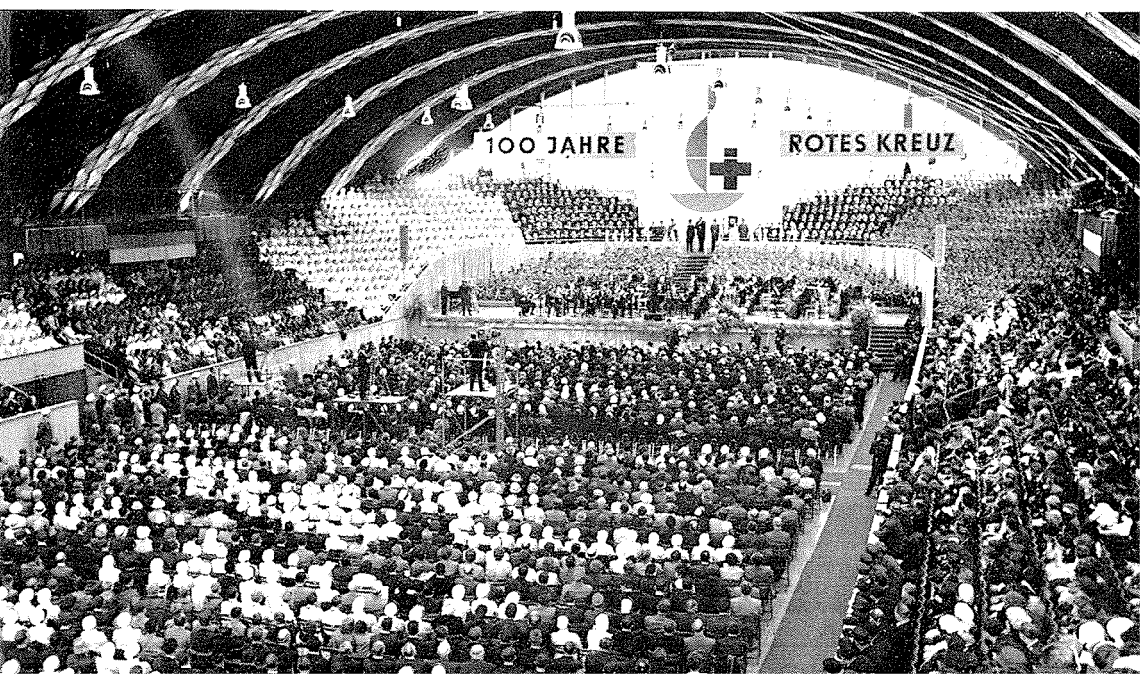


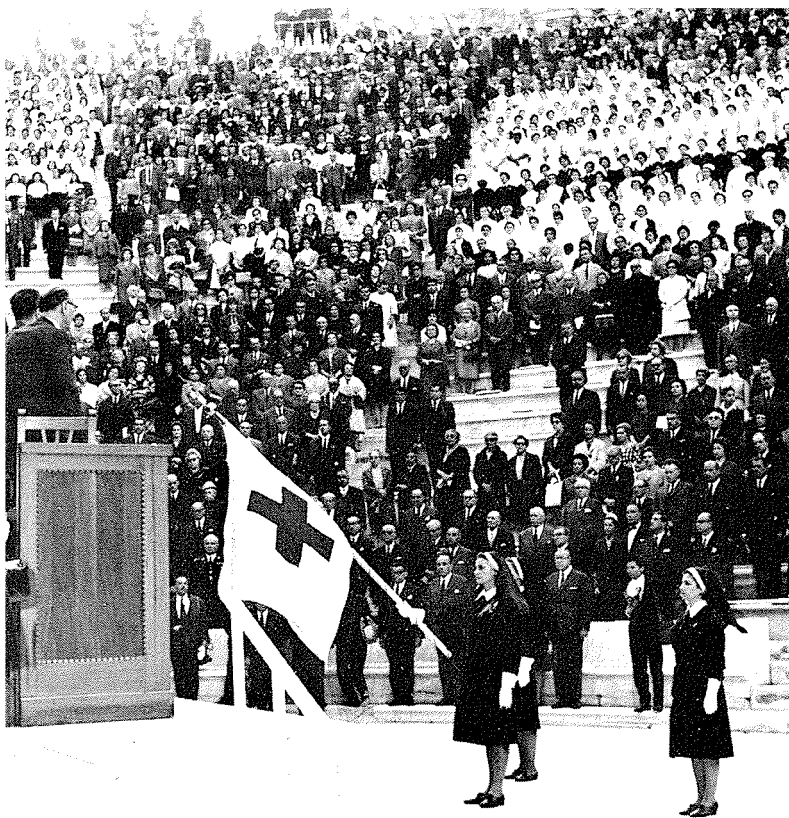


**MONTEVIDEO** — During the celebrations of the Uruguayan Red Cross, the national colours and those of the Red Cross being hoisted by the President, Mr. Maisonnave, in the middle of some of the Society's nurses.

## TRIBUTES TO THE RED CROSS CENTENARY

**MÜNSTER** — Official ceremony organized by the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic.

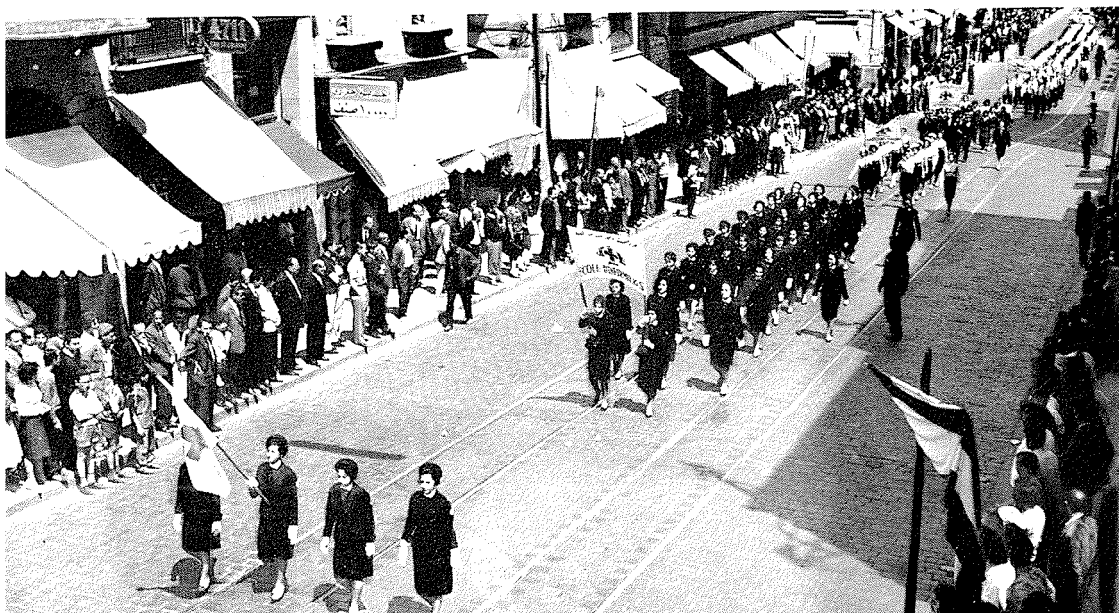




# TRIBUTES TO THE RED CROSS CENTENARY

**GREECE —**  
Ceremony in Athens.

**LEBANON —** March past of Red Cross nurses in the streets of Beirut.



## **Luxemburg**

The Centenary of the Red Cross was celebrated at an official ceremony on May 10, 1963, by the National Society. This event took place in the large auditorium of Radio-Luxemburg and was honoured by the presence of H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand-Duke. Also present were members of the Government and diplomatic corps, representatives of the public authorities, as well as members of the Executive Committee and of the Administrative Council of the Red Cross together with their staffs and a large number of voluntary workers.

After a musical overture, Dr. Henri Loutsch, Secretary of the Society, retraced the history of the International Red Cross since 1863, and recalled the figure, which has become legendary, of Henry Dunant. Then the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Emile Colling, thanked the Red Cross for its unceasing and effective efforts in safeguarding health, a fine example of solidarity.

The Radio orchestra performed a symphony which was followed by a reception.

The Junior Red Cross, for its part, celebrated the Centenary of the Red Cross by a painting competition, which was open to all children of the Grand-Duchy between the ages of 6 and 15 years. There were more than a thousand entries and on June 18, H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand-Duchess, President of the Luxemburg Junior Red Cross, inaugurated the exhibition of the works selected and presented prizes to the winners.

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## **Uruguay**

In order to mark in a special fashion the Centenary year of our movement, the Uruguayan Red Cross organized several commemorative ceremonies in Montevideo on May 8, 1963. During the morning, the President of the National Society, Dr. A. Maison-

nave, in the presence of the members of the Central Committee, Red Cross personnel and students from the voluntary nursing school, presided over the presentation of the national flag and that of the Red Cross. This event took place in front of the headquarters of the Uruguayan Red Cross<sup>1</sup>.

An official celebration took place in the afternoon, attended by the Head of the State. He addressed the gathering, praising the Red Cross and its activities in Uruguay and throughout the world. Then, the silver-gilt Medal, which the ICRC has sent to all National Societies as a sign of its gratitude and esteem, was presented to the Central Committee. Finally, the Secretary of the Centenary Commission spoke on the life and work of Henry Dunant, which was well documented and was followed with the greatest of interest.

At another ceremony, which also took place on May 8, the voluntary nurses and the members of the Junior Red Cross gave a display which included several tableaux and which they enlivened with songs and messages to manifest their devotion to the humanitarian cause which they serve with such enthusiasm. Then the Minister of Health conveyed the greetings and tribute of the authorities. Several members of the Central Committee rose to emphasize the importance of the year 1963, and an appropriate poem was recited recalling the epic of these last hundred years in the service of humanity.

In order to bring the day of commemoration to a conclusion in a manner which permitted the public to associate itself with the event, the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Red Cross accompanied by the personnel, members and well-wishers of the National Society, marched in procession to the monument of General Artigas, the national hero, there to lay a wreath.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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### REVIEWS AND THE RED CROSS CENTENARY

The World Veterans' Federation has devoted the June 1963 number of its monthly magazine *World Veteran* (Paris) to the centenary of the Red Cross. The editorial points out, inter alia, the common bond between the Federation and the Red Cross, with the reminder that "the men for whom the Red Cross was brought into existence, a hundred years ago, were the wounded soldiers on the battlefield—victims of war. Veterans and war victims have therefore a good reason to participate in the centenary celebrations and to express their gratitude and their admiration for the work and efforts of this organization".

The same article also mentions the spheres of activity which are common to the W.V.F. and the Red Cross, such as "care for the wounded, the rehabilitation of the disabled, the protection of war prisoners, the respect for human rights in general, and as an underlying concept, the preservation of peace".

The pages entitled "The Red Cross all over the World" and "The Red Cross and Rehabilitation" show examples of the wide scope of activities carried out in time of war and peace by the national societies. The final article, by the World Veteran Stamp Club, brings out a very close parallel between the postal services and the activities of the Red Cross, as well as co-operation between the two.

Ever since its origin, the Red Cross has worked in very close collaboration with the postal services in some countries. The first postage stamps bearing its emblem were issued by the Red Cross in 1870-71 during the Franco-Prussian War for franking its correspondence in the Swiss towns of Basle, Geneva, Lausanne and Vevey; this was the first time in postal history that such a concession was granted. The founder of the Red Cross and promoter of the Geneva Conventions, Henry Dunant, depended largely on letter-

writing to interest and keep in touch with his associates. In 1871, during the siege of Paris, the postal authorities included many of his letters to Geneva and the rest of Europe in the mail despatched from the beleaguered city by balloon.

This co-operation has ever since been developed in war as in peace and is now almost universal. To it is due the arrival at the International Committee of the Red Cross and at its Central Prisoners of War Agency each month during two world wars of millions of letters covered with postmarks and censorship stamps from all countries, to it is due the delivery of tens of millions of postcards which, in face of enormous difficulties, brought news to those separated by pitiless events: to fathers and sons taken prisoner, to mothers, to invalids, to refugees... to all the countless beings who implored for—and received through the post—some word of their loved ones...

More than 140 states and territories in all five continents have paid homage to the Red Cross by the issue since 1889 of no less than 1,650 stamps. These states, large or small, in each of the hemispheres, of widely differing races, beliefs and customs, have all sought to help the Red Cross and to make it better known: some have made large issues of commemorative stamps, others have made an annual issue—some have made the stamps obligatory for postage, others have granted small or large surcharges—but all have one thing in common from Irak to Chile, from Iceland to Australia and from Canada to India, all bear the sign of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, or the Red Lion and Sun.

The Finnish review *Viikko Sanomat* in a recent issue (Helsinki, May 1963) devoted numerous illustrated pages to the Red Cross Centenary, under the heading "In the Service of Humanity".

This review, with a circulation of 250,000, shows the picture depicting the signing of the first Geneva Convention in the "Alabama Room" of Geneva town hall in 1864. There is also a colour reproduction of Bossoli's painting "The Battle of Solferino". A diagram explains the organization of the Red Cross and an illustrated article deals with the activities of the ICRC and of the Central Prisoners of War Agency on behalf of war victims. Several pages are devoted to the League's work in disasters and in youth education, whilst the concluding article explains how the Geneva

Conventions were established and developed during the course of a century.

Mention should be made of the fact that the review *Epoca* (Munich, No. 5) has devoted several pages in one of its recent issues to the Red Cross Centenary. These are illustrated and give a brief historical description of the ICRC's tasks, as well as of various actions undertaken by the League.

Finally in its June 1963 number the UNESCO *Courier* produced an illustrated article on the Red Cross by Mr. Hubert d'Havrincourt. He describes Dunant's experiences on the battlefield of Solferino and gives a brief account of his life. The period a hundred years ago, when the Committee of Five was laying the foundations of what was to become the International Committee of the Red Cross, is also recalled. He also mentions the principal landmarks in its history and the continuous growth of the Red Cross movement from its origins until today. The author concludes as follows :

“ Born on the field of battle, the Red Cross however remains a force for peace, which must in all circumstances be capable of alleviating men's sufferings whilst at the same time safeguarding human values. It is not an institution but a movement which must always adapt itself, whilst knowing how to keep itself available.”

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## THE RED CROSS AND REFUGEES

Under this title, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary, the United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees has just published an illustrated booklet of some thirty pages which begins with a message by Mr. Felix Schnyder. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees dedicates this publication to all members of the Red Cross "with the gratitude of millions of refugees for whom the emblem of the Red Cross will always remain the symbol of man's humanity to man."

The *International Review* in its June 1961 number, published a study of the work of the Red Cross for refugees. However, it feels it must draw its readers' attention to this initiative on the part of the High Commissioner's Office.

The introduction to the collection emphasizes the pioneer rôle of the Red Cross, and especially of the International Committee of the Red Cross, in aiding refugees. We quote :

"The centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross, being commemorated throughout the world during 1963, not only marks a milestone in the evolution of the Red Cross movement, but also highlights its diversity, its universality, and its unity of thought and purpose. Transcending differences of race, nationality, religious beliefs, political opinion and interests, the actions taken by the Red Cross have alleviated much suffering, and have saved the lives of millions of men, women and children throughout a frequently strife-torn world. In the pursuit of these tasks, the Red Cross makes no distinction between the victims of natural or man-made disasters, but takes suffering and need as the basic criteria for its assistance.

By tradition, the Red Cross acts in emergency situations ; it withdraws from the scene once immediate needs are met, and organized national or intergovernmental machinery can take its place. Not surprisingly therefore, refugees, in the fullest sense of the word, have for long benefited from Red Cross actions. On many



occasions, when a large-scale refugee exodus took place with dramatic suddenness, the Red Cross, with its historic impartiality, could act long before concerted intergovernmental action could be undertaken. It is still doing so."

The booklet reminds us that the creation of a High Commissioner, charged with directing international aid on behalf of refugees, was the result of an initiative on the part of the International Committee of the Red Cross. We now give the text as published by the official gazette of the League of Nations of the letter addressed on February 20, 1921 by Gustave Ador to the President of the League of Nations.<sup>1</sup>

*Your Excellency,*

*I have the honour to confirm the following telegram which was sent to the Council of the League of Nations :—*

*"On the occasion of the Meeting of the Council, I beg you, on behalf of the International Red Cross Committee, to convey to the Council the gratitude of the International Committee for the great work which you have done to enable us to bring the repatriation of prisoners to a satisfactory conclusion. Thanks to the energy and devotion of your Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, the problem is now almost solved and all the prisoners are on their way homeward. This magnificent success encourages us to submit to you a fresh proposal, which you will find more fully treated in a memorandum drawn up by the International Committee after consultation with the most important organisations which are already taking part in relief work amongst Russian refugees. Among the most important of these, the magnificent effort of the French Government, that of the American Red Cross and of the International Union for Helping the Children are worthy of special mention.*

*"In begging you to be good enough to discuss at your present meeting the possible appointment of a League of Nations Commissioner for the Russian refugees, the International Committee is well aware that it is not so much a humanitarian duty which calls for the generous activities of the League of Nations as an obligation of international justice. The eight hundred thousand Russian refugees scattered throughout Europe are without legal protection or representation. All the organisations already at work would be glad to put forth fresh efforts under the general supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations, which is the only supranational political authority capable of solving a problem which is beyond the power of exclusively humanitarian organisations.*

*"We bring to your notice with gratitude the successful steps already taken by the International Labour Office and the generous response of Brazil.*

*The International Committee is fully confident that the decision of the Council, in view of the urgent nature of the problem, will provide the encouragement which is so anxiously awaited by those who have based their hope upon its august intervention.*

(Signed) ADOR.

*President of the International Red Cross."*

Since then the name of Nansen has become to a certain extent the symbol of the international work of relief to refugees.

The Second World War having displaced entire populations under often tragic conditions, international mutual aid extended itself in hitherto unknown proportions.

Once again the Red Cross thus had the opportunity of co-operating with the United Nations to aid persons in distress.

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<sup>1</sup> Original French Text as follows :

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer le télégramme adressé au Conseil de la Société des Nations en ces termes :

« A l'occasion de la réunion du Conseil vous prie au nom du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge de transmettre au Conseil la reconnaissance du Comité international pour le grand effort accompli pour nous permettre de mener à bonne fin l'œuvre du rapatriement des prisonniers. Grâce à l'énergie et au grand cœur de votre Commissaire le Dr Nansen le problème est aujourd'hui à peu près résolu et tous les prisonniers sont sur la voie du retour. Ce magnifique succès nous encourage à vous soumettre une proposition nouvelle que vous trouverez développée dans un mémorandum établi par le Comité international après consultation des plus grandes organisations déjà actives dans l'œuvre de secours aux réfugiés russes, au premier rang desquelles il faut signaler l'effort magnifique du Gouvernement français, celui de la Croix-Rouge américaine et celui de l'Union internationale de Secours aux enfants. En vous priant de bien vouloir discuter dans votre session actuelle la nomination possible d'un commissaire de la Société des Nations pour les réfugiés russes, le Comité international est conscient que ce n'est pas tant une œuvre humanitaire qui s'offre à l'activité généreuse de la Société des Nations qu'un devoir de justice internationale, les huit cent mille réfugiés russes répandus dans l'Europe entière étant sans protection et représentation légales. Toutes les organisations déjà au travail seraient heureuses de faire de nouveaux efforts sous la direction générale d'un Commissaire de la Société des Nations, seule autorité politique supranationale pouvant résoudre un problème qui dépasse les compétences des organisations uniquement humanitaires. Nous vous signalons avec gratitude les démarches déjà entreprises avec succès par le Bureau International du Travail et la réponse si généreuse du Brésil. Le Comité international est pleinement confiant que la décision du Conseil tenant compte de l'urgence du problème donnera l'encouragement tant attendu à tous ceux qui ont mis leur espoir dans sa haute intervention.

(Signé) ADOR,

Président du Comité international Croix-Rouge.

Mention is made of the primordial rôle of the ICRC and the League in the relief action resulting from the dispersion of the Palestine Arabs, following on the 1948 conflicts. In Hungary in 1956-57, the League played a primary rôle in aiding the Hungarian refugees. Then the Algerian conflict and the troubles which broke out in other African countries, notably in the Congo, necessitated further relief action organized by the Red Cross.

Thus, as the booklet reveals, ever closer co-operation was established between the High Commissioner's Office and the various Red Cross institutions, a co-operation from which many thousands of refugees have benefited in the most varied regions of the world.

During the course of a brief ceremony which took place at the Palais des Nations, on May 16, 1963, Mr. Felix Schnyder presented the first copies of the publication to Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC and to Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League. In thanking the High Commissioner, the two representatives of the International Red Cross praised the most useful co-operation existing between the High Commissioner's Office and their institutions.

The *International Review* has pleasure in associating itself with these thanks by drawing the attention of the Red Cross world to this publication. The numerous illustrations most felicitously enliven the text.

H. C.

## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

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### **The Red Cross World, Geneva, 1963, No. 1.**

This issue of the official publication of the League of Red Cross Societies is devoted entirely to Asia. By the written word and by illustration, it shows the main problems confronting the twenty-three National Societies of that continent, that is to say the high and ever-increasing birth-rate, an essentially rural way of life, under-production and malnutrition. The National Red Cross Societies are attempting to solve these problems by comprehensive action to promote health, as is reflected in the ample photographs illustrating a maternity and child welfare clinic which has been set up by one of these Societies; a nursery where children are cared for and taught while their mothers are at work; infant-care courses in proper feeding; mass vaccination campaigns, sanatoria, nutrition centres, eye surgeries and blood transfusion services.

First aid is also given a place of importance. Courses are given to boy scouts, policemen and housewives and the publication shows photographs of boys' brigade members giving first aid to the injured on an isolated highway, in the tropical jungle and in the stony desert.

This issue also contains important articles by presidents or leading personalities in the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. The authors have taken the opportunity of the occasion of the Centenary to give an historical account of the movement in their respective countries, to examine the work carried out by their National Societies, to review the progress achieved since their foundation as well as the new fields of an ever-widening scope in which the Societies carry out their activities. Mrs. Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Red Cross, is the author of an article entitled "Asian Viewpoint" in which she states "The great success achieved by this movement has been an inspiring lesson for all those who work for humanitarian causes — the lesson that a noble mission, with the welfare of mankind as its sole objective, will never fail to attract public support".

Prince Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, has taken for the title of his article an adage by Confucius "Explore the past and you will know the future"; Mr. Li Yu-Pin, member of the Junior Red Cross Corps of the No. 7 Primary School for children of railway workers in Peking, gives a short account of a typical day's activities of his Junior Red Cross group. Professor Gueorgui Miterev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, describes the activity

of four Red Crescent Societies in the Uzbek, Tajik, Azerbaijan and Turkmen Republics. Dr. Chaloe Puranananda, Director of the Science Division of the Thai Red Cross Society, gives some interesting information on the history of the Serpentarium at Bangkok and on the technique of extracting venom. Dr. Ahmad Abou-Qoura, Secretary-General of the Jordan Red Crescent Society, in a report entitled "Campaign for Youth", describes the work of the Jordan Red Crescent on behalf of youth in want. The concluding article is by a personality from the Philippines, who recalls the speech of Mr. Diosdado Macapagal, when he launched the extensive programme planned in celebration of the whole Centenary Year with details of the themes chosen for each month, inviting all the citizens of the Philippines to accept responsibilities, to take the initiative and assume leadership in the observance of the Red Cross Centenary.

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**Panorama.**—*League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, 1963, No. 5*

The "Monthly News and Report" issued by the League of Red Cross Societies is to change its name and will henceforth be published under the title *Panorama*, complete with an attractive red backing.

"Panorama" has been chosen as the title because this suggests more clearly what the publication endeavours to offer readers, that is to say, a complete world-wide review of all Red Cross activities.

At the same time slight changes have been brought about in that several headings have shed some weight to make reading of this official publication easier.

Accounts may still be read therein of special activities undertaken by National Societies, as well as news of events throughout the world which concern the Red Cross and reports of the League Secretariat which give information on missions carried out by members and on the main conferences or meetings attended.

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# EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Bizuzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, *Leopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.<sup>a</sup> Calle entre 8.<sup>a</sup> y 9.<sup>a</sup> Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Belfield Road 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.